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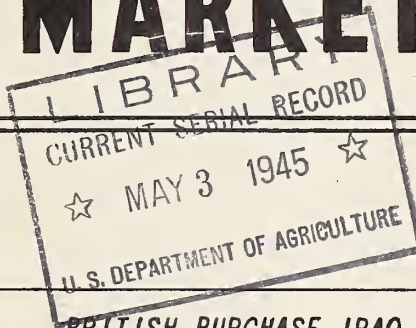
Foreign Crops and MARKETS



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BRITISH PURCHASE IRAQ DATES

Purchase of the entire exportable surplus of Iraq dates was arranged for recently by the British Ministry of Food. It is indicated that distribution of these purchases to the various consuming countries will be subject to agreed-upon allocations.

In normal years, Iraq exported on the average around 150,000 short tons of dates annually. The United States normally is one of the country's most important purchasers. Imports into the United States were cut off early in the war because of the shipping shortage and other war-time factors.

Only the highest quality of Iraq dates is packed for the American market. Trade sources in Baghdad expressed the opinion that a fair price for pitted Halawi dates, grown especially for the American trade, probably would be in the neighborhood of \$7.60 per 112 pounds, f.o.b. Basra, and \$6.40 for pitted.

Recently the Iraq Date Association renewed a contract with a British firm in Iraq giving it a 3-year monopoly for the export of dates. The British Ministry of Food in turn will purchase from that firm, which, in effect, acts as its agent.

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CANADIAN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PROSPECTS GOOD

Fruit prospects in Canada as a whole as of July 1 appear to be very good. Prospective production of the important kinds, such as apples, peaches, apricots, and grapes, show increases, while pears, plums, and cherries show slight decreases compared with 1943. The strawberry, raspberry, and loganberry crops were expected to be rather poor. In British Columbia prospects are excellent but the outlook in Eastern Canada is not so good. Vegetable prospects as of July 1 are for good crops in both eastern and western producing regions. Growth has been good, and damage from adverse weather conditions has been small.

This season's apple crop is estimated at 15,580,000 bushels, an increase of 21 percent over that of 1943. With favorable growing conditions, British Columbia will have an increase of 41 percent, and Nova Scotia 21 percent over last year. In British Columbia "cookers" are already on the market and Transparents are being picked. In Ontario a slight increase is expected, but late frost damage in Quebec was quite serious, and a decrease in production of 11 percent is expected. New Brunswick conditions were not so favorable, and production will probably be 20 percent less than 1943.

Pear production is estimated at 517,900 bushels, or 19 percent below the crop of 1943. An increase of 35 percent in British Columbia brings the crop of that Province up to 381,200 bushels. The Ontario crop is estimated at only 118,500 bushels, a reduction of 65 percent from 1943. This reduction will lower the quantities available for processing, as both Bartlett and Keiffer pears show a drop. The Nova Scotian crop will be reduced by 9 percent compared with 1943.

The plum harvest in British Columbia will be about 10 percent larger than last year, but reductions in Nova Scotia and Ontario indicate that the total crop will be 4 percent smaller than last year. The peach

crop this year will be around 80 percent larger than last year. In British Columbia an all-time record crop of 540,000 bushels is expected. Ontario has an increase of 36 percent. The commercial apricot crop, grown entirely in British Columbia, will be 4-1/2 times greater than that of 1943. This will be the second-largest apricot crop on record for the Dominion. The grape crop is 6 percent over the 1943 crop, British Columbia and Ontario showing the largest increases.

Cherries will be about the same as in 1943, but British Columbia will have the largest crop on record and of excellent quality. Ontario will have a crop 31 percent below the 10-year average, 1934-1943, of 149,600 bushels.

Berry production as a whole shows a decrease. The total production of strawberries will be around 9,653,300 quarts, a reduction of 40 percent from the 1943 harvest. Winter-kill is largely responsible for the short crop. In addition, frost and heavy rains in June retarded the growth. Raspberry production will be about 8,432,100 quarts, a reduction of 11 percent. In Quebec the crop appears to be about the same as in 1943 but there is a reduction in the other Provinces. Loganberries are grown commercially only in British Columbia, where a reduction of 3 percent is indicated.

CANADA: Production of specified fruit, 1940-1944

YEAR	APPLES	PEARS	PLUMS	PEACHES	APRICOTS	GRAPES	CHERRIES	STRAW- BERRIES	RASP- BERRIES	LOGAN- BERRIES
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels	: pounds	: bushels	: quarts	: quarts	: quarts
1940	12,865:	650:	253:	1,345:	68:	55,596:	172:	28,496:	12,090:	1,886
1941	10,725:	732:	536:	1,579:	76:	52,727:	347:	24,053:	8,210:	1,583
1942	12,982:	753:	377:	2,003:	98:	47,151:	364:	17,779:	9,331:	1,534
1943	12,892:	637:	363:	633:	25:	53,924:	217:	16,082:	9,521:	1,313
1944	15,580:	518:	348:	1,138:	116:	57,086:	210:	9,653:	8,432:	1,278

Canadian Fruit Crop Report.

Canada's 1944 vegetable crop is indicated to be very satisfactory. The principal producing areas are Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia. Acreage planted in most areas shows an increase over last season. Tomatoes, sweet corn, and peas make up the bulk of the acreage. Over one-half of the acreage of tomatoes, corn, and peas is in Ontario, and most of the other half is in Quebec. The principal products of British Columbia are asparagus, beans, broccoli, brussels sprouts, melons, Chinese cabbage, lettuce, onions, and rhubarb. Since these are the higher priced vegetables, the value of the British Columbia crop is high.

A recent survey of Canadian vegetable canning crops shows an over-all increase of 16 percent over last year in the acreage devoted to peas, beans, corn, and tomatoes - the four major canning crops under contract with processors. Contracted acreages are larger in all Provinces except for beans in Ontario. Production of canned vegetables increased about 50 percent between 1937 and 1942.

The Canadian production of frozen vegetables has increased from practically nothing to about 2 million pounds in the past few years. The output of dehydrated vegetables has increased from 71,000 pounds in 1939 to 618,000 in 1941 and much more since then.

In Prince Edward Island, growth of vegetables is satisfactory with little in-

sect injury to date. Winds have done some damage to tomato plants and other transplanted vegetables. In Nova Scotia, cabbage, turnips, and potatoes are making good growth. Cucumbers and beans in New Brunswick were damaged by frost during June.

Growth of beans and potatoes in Quebec has been rapid. The onion acreage is about the same as last year, but better yields are expected this year. Early cabbage will be heavy, mid-season limited, but late cabbage promises to be a record crop. A large acreage of cabbage has been contracted for dehydration. Cauliflower crops (summer and fall) probably will be larger than last year. Poor germination of carrot seed has resulted in a reduced carrot crop compared with that of 1943. The first tomatoes were expected to be marketed about the middle of July, and the crop will be in about the same volume as last year.

In Eastern Ontario, vegetable growth is good, and indications are that the crop will be ready for market earlier than last season. In Western Ontario, potatoes were being dug the latter part of June and tomatoes were expected to be ready the first week of July.

The principal crops of Saskatchewan are potatoes, cabbage, turnips, onions, and tomatoes. The acreage planted in 1944 is somewhat more than in 1943. British Columbian vegetables are of excellent quality and are now moving from all districts in volume. *Based on official Canadian Fruit Crop Report*

BRAZIL EXPECTS RECORD COTTON CROP

Prospects for the current Brazilian cotton crop bid fair to make it one of the largest ever produced. The first official estimate for Northern Brazil placed production there at about 478,300 bales (of 478 pounds), while current trade and official comment indicates a crop of approximately 2,029,300 bales in Southern Brazil. This totals to an all-time record of 2,507,600 bales, somewhat larger than the previous record of 2,506,600 bales in 1940-41, and about 36 percent larger than the 10-year average prior to this year.

As a result of favorable growing conditions, production in Northern Brazil is about 31 percent higher than for last year. The crop there in each of the past 3 years has been well below the 1936-1940 average of more than 675,000 bales. The decline was due to a number of factors, but primarily to unusual drought conditions, the low relative price for cotton, and the unstable shipping situation.

There are two general areas of cotton production in Northern Brazil - the coastal areas, where soil and climatic conditions favor the cultivation of the annual type of cotton, similar to American; and the interior plateau areas, where the more hardy, perennial "tree" cotton grows.

The famous Brazilian tree cotton of the interior plateau areas is perhaps the original cotton of the Western Hemisphere. The

acreage in that region does not vary greatly from year to year, because the cotton is of the perennial type. The crop grows in a semiwild state, with little cultivation. Production depends almost entirely on the amount and distribution of rainfall through the season and favorable enough prices to make it profitable to gather the lint. At one time, the fiber of tree cotton was of an exceptionally long staple, often reaching 1-1/4 inches. Due largely to crossing with annual varieties, the staple now is noticeably lacking in uniformity. When free from mixture it presently staples about 7/8 to 1-1/8 inches and has a characteristic cream color.

The annual cottons, originally from American upland seed, are referred to as "Matta" cotton, to distinguish them from the "Moco" or "Serido" varieties, which are tree cottons. In the areas between the coast and the interior plateaus, especially in regions of heavier rainfall, some annual cotton is grown, but tree cotton still predominates. It is in these areas, where both upland and tree cottons are grown, that there is the greatest mixing. Little attention is paid to cultivation of pure varieties, and both types are commonly ginned together. The grade is low due to careless handling, picking, and ginning. Cotton acreage and production in the coastal-plain areas fluctuate considerably from year to year, depending on weather conditions, the available labor supply, and prices of competitive products. Although large areas are favorable to cotton production, most of the land is devoted to food crops, which in years past have proved more profitable.

Northern Brazil formerly produced the major portion of the Brazilian cotton crop, averaging about 75 percent of the total from 1924-25 to 1933-34. In recent years, however, it has been far outstripped in importance by Southern Brazil, although the trend generally has been toward increased production. Northern Brazil's normal mill consumption of about 150,000 bales annually has approximately doubled in recent years. Usually, the major portion of the crop, amounting to over 200,000 bales, is shipped to mills in Southern Brazil, and the re-

mainder is exported. In the past few years it has been difficult because of shipping conditions either to place the cotton in the hands of Southern spinners or to export it. Stocks, however, are little more than normal because of short crops during the past 3 years and continued good demand by local mills.

COTTON: Production in Brazil, by regions, 1943-44, with comparisons

YEAR	NORTHERN: BRAZIL	SOUTHERN: BRAZIL	TOTAL
	1,000	1,000	1,000
Average 1931-32	bales	bales	bales
to 1935-36	556.0	471.2	1,027.1
Average 1936-37			
to 1940-41	680.1	1,406.8	2,086.9
1941-42	468.6	1,375.7	1,844.3
1942-43	362.9	1,726.1	2,099.0
1943-44 a/	478.3	2,029.3	2,507.6
Official sources. a/ Preliminary.			

In Southern Brazil (States south of Bahia) cotton is still of secondary importance to coffee. Although grown there before the white man came, it has been a major crop only since 1932. Since 1931-32, when the crop amounted to only 125,000 bales, production has increased rapidly with an all-time record of approximately 2,029,300 bales expected this year. Southern Brazil is about equal in area to the cotton-producing States west of the Mississippi River, with Mississippi and Alabama added. While much of it still is forest and prairie, and large parts are producing coffee and food crops, more land is being devoted to cotton every year.

Cotton cultivation in this area was first urged by the Government as a substitute cash crop for the low income from coffee. It now is one of the world's major producing areas of high-quality cotton. All of the States of Southern Brazil increased their production, but São Paulo is by far the most important producer. The cotton-improvement program of that State has been especially broad in scope, covering breeding, multiplication of seed, distribution of cleaned and fumigated seed, insurance against hail damage, better ginning, packaging, handling and classing, stabilization of

prices through Government loans, and incentives to cotton exporters through liberalized exchange rates.

The cotton grown in Southern Brazil is of American Upland variety. Local experiment stations have developed types fairly well adapted to local conditions. These types are heavy yielders, fairly uniform in staple length, and otherwise superior to the cotton commonly grown in Northern Brazil. The quality of the São Paulo crop has been improved in recent years by a system of gin inspections, Federal and State Government classification services, and State control of seed distribution.

Nine official full grades and four half-grades have been established to cover the various types of cotton grown in Brazil. While these grades are not exactly comparable to standards in this country, it is generally recognized that São Paulo No. 5 corresponds roughly to No. 7 of the United States' standard; that is, São Paulo middling is about of the same grade as our low middling. As a result of controlling the seed supply and allowing only approved varieties to be planted, the average staple length of the São Paulo crop has been increased from 15/16 inch to over an inch within the past few years.

In general, every indication seems to bear out the early forecast of a 2,029,300-bale crop this year in Southern Brazil. Seed distributed for the 1943-44 crop in the State of São Paulo was about 14 percent greater than last year - or 887,300 sacks (of 66 pounds) compared to 781,100. Based on farmers' intentions to plant and seed distributed, the total area planted in that State this season is 4,681,700 acres com-

pared with 3,954,500 last year, an increase of about 18 percent. The previous record was 4,308,400 acres in 1940-41. Weather conditions this season were favorable. More farmers are shifting to mechanized methods of cultivation, as a result of a shortage of labor. Ginning now is comparatively well advanced.

While production has been generally increasing in Southern Brazil, mill consumption has increased also, but not at the same rapid pace. Partly as a result of this fact and partly as a result of a temporary inability to move cotton from the interior, large quantities have accumulated at interior points. Estimates of the amount are difficult to make, but indications are that the August 1 carry-over of all growths in all hands in Brazil will amount to about 3.5 million bales.

Mill consumption in Southern Brazil has more than doubled in the past 10 years, and is expected to reach about 800,000 bales of Northern and Southern Brazilian cotton this year. Total mill consumption in all of Brazil will probably amount to about 1,000,000 bales, the estimated limit of consumption with present plant installations.

Brazilian production of cotton textiles expanded from 700 million square yards in 1939 to 1,300 million in 1943, while domestic consumption increased from 660 million yards to 1,075 million. Prices for cotton textiles in Brazil have approximately doubled during the war period, and to offset the impact of the higher prices on the low-income groups, the Government in 1943 arranged for the production and sale at fixed prices of about 83 million square yards of utility cotton textiles.

Robert E. Bowlus

CANADA STEPS UP PRODUCTION OF DRY BEANS

Remembering the demand for their beans during and following World War I, Canadian farmers began to increase the acreage in this crop as early as 1938. While the acreage of beans had been relatively low for some years, fluctuating between 56,760 and 67,600 acres, it had shown a gradual upward trend from 1934. In 1938 the estimated acreage was 70,600. In 1941 it rose to 113,000 acres.

The rapid increase in acreage was not always accompanied by favorable yields, but nevertheless production was well above pre-war levels. Canada normally uses about

600,000 bags (of 100 pounds each) of beans. The increased acreage produced considerably more than enough to supply domestic needs. When the export demand failed to material-

ize, stocks accumulated and prices sagged.

Ontario bean prices averaged \$1.67 per bag in 1938, increased to \$3.42 in 1939, but were only \$2.92 the next season and \$2.75 in 1941. This decline in prices after 1939 brought about a marked reduction in the 1942 bean acreage to 80,400 acres, a decrease of 29 percent from 1941.

The Canadian production of dry beans is largely centered in southwestern Ontario with smaller quantities produced in Quebec, Alberta, British Columbia, and Manitoba. In the chief producing section, Ontario, beans compete with sugar beets, corn, and truck crops, and, in recent years, with soybeans. The price supports given to sugar beets and soybeans were sufficient to make them more attractive to the farmers than dry beans. For instance, the guaranteed price of \$1.95 per bushel (\$3.25 per 100 pounds) for soybeans at Toronto was sufficient to encourage many farmers to grow soybeans instead of dry edible beans.

The switch from beans to other crops came just as an export demand became a reality. Exports declined from 403,800 bags in the crop year 1938-39 to 250,200 bags in 1940-41, and further decreased to 78,000 bags in 1941-42. The export data for the 1942-43 crop, however, include quantities of old-crop sales made at the end of the 1941-42 season but not shipped until after the beginning of the new crop year.

Exports, which had normally amounted to about 20 percent of the production, had not only failed to show a wartime expansion, but were well below normal. The strong demand for beans in the United States, the United Kingdom, and Russia began to be felt in 1942 and the surpluses rapidly disappeared. The price for Ontario beans increased from \$2.50 to \$3.33 per bag during May and June of 1942. The cut in acreage had already taken place, however.

While the price of \$3.33 per bag was a decided improvement over the previous low levels, it was still not high enough to encourage a material increase in production. Although the goal for the 1943 Canadian bean acreage was increased to a level which it was believed would insure a large exportable surplus, an announcement of the guaranteed

price was not made until the planting season was well along. Consequently, the 1943 acreage was not materially (approximately 10 percent) larger than that of 1942.

The 1943 acreage produced only 841,200 bags, since yields were low - 9.9 bags per acre compared with the 10-year (1931-1940) average of 10.3 bags. This small crop, coupled with increased domestic consumption and military requirements, resulted in practically no exportable surplus. Canada did export a small quantity from the 1943 crop to the United Kingdom. It was so small, however, that the growers received very little material benefit from the participation certificates (approximately 8 cents per bag).

The goals for the 1944 acreage were increased materially over those of 1943. With more favorable weather at planting time, with an assured price of \$4.17 per bag for No. 1 beans, and with less labor available for sugar beets, growers responded with a larger bean acreage. While it is too early in the season to estimate the size of the crop, it is believed that production will be materially above that of 1943 but less than the large crop of 1941, which was produced from a substantially larger acreage.

Canada, realizing the importance of the bean crop to the United Kingdom, has taken two important steps this year to insure an export program. In addition to the guaranteed price of \$4.17 per bag for all No. 1 grade beans marketed, growers have been given participation certificates, which entitle them to a pro-rata share of the export price of \$5.00 per bag. The value of this certificate will increase from zero for deliveries of 369,600 bags or less to 42 cents per bag with a delivery of 739,200 bags. If deliveries exceed this latter amount the value of the participation certificate increases still further. A crop of 1,200,000 bags would return them \$4.17 plus 50 cents per bag from the participation certificates.

This price return results from an allocation of the crop between domestic requirements and export shipments, the first 369,600 bags being allocated to domestic

needs; the second 369,600 bags to the Export Board. Half of the next 204,000 bags is retained for domestic needs; the other half is to be exported. All deliveries exceeding this quantity (943,200 bags) are to be exported.

The domestic price ceiling is being maintained at \$3.33 per bag or \$3.92 including cost of cleaning and handling. The Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation subsidizes domestic consumption up to 83 cents per bag. Thus, the growers receive \$4.17 per bag and the processors, \$4.75 for all No. 1 beans, which includes the cost of

cleaning and handling. The Special Products Board pays up to \$5.00 per bag for beans invoiced to the British Government (\$5.58 including cleaning and handling) but the growers do not share in this higher price until the end of the season, when the total deliveries will have been made and the total exports known.

Present reports indicate favorable crop progress, and the opinion is freely expressed that growers will average at least \$4.58 per bag for their No. 1 beans. This implies a crop in excess of 943,200 bags.

*Based on reports from
the American Embassy, Ottawa.*

CANADA: Area, production, price, and exports of beans, 1938-1943
(In bags of 100 pounds)

YEAR	ACREAGE	YIELD PER ACRE	PRODUCTION	AVERAGE PRICE: PER BAG (ONTARIO)	EXPORTS <u>a/</u>
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bags</i>	<i>Bags</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Bags</i>
1938	70,600	13.3	934,200	1.67	403,800
1939	73,200	12.5	916,200	3.42	348,600
1940	96,800	9.2	886,200	2.92	250,200
1941	113,000	10.1	1,138,260	2.75	78,000
1942	80,400	11.8	931,800	2.50	280,200
1943	85,200	9.9	841,200	4.17	-

Compiled from official sources. a/ Year beginning August 1.

LATE COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS

MOROCCO'S 1944 WHEAT CROP BELOW AVERAGE

The 1944 wheat crop in Morocco is reported to be considerably below average and will fall short of domestic requirements, according to recent reports. About 85 percent of the crop is usually consumed within the country, leaving 15 percent for shipment to France or for export elsewhere. This year, however, it is expected that wheat will have to be imported to supplement the reduced crop.

The small outturn is attributed to unfavorable weather and to heavy locust damage. The damage was especially serious in

southern Morocco, where the crop was reported to have been largely destroyed by drought and grasshoppers. Prospects pointed to an average or better crop in central and northern Morocco, until hot winds in late April and early May caused heavy damage to the immature grain. Some grasshopper damage was also reported in these areas.

CANADA ISSUES INSTRUCTIONS FOR DIRECT EXPORT OF COARSE GRAINS

The Canadian Wheat Board has published instructions concerning the issuance of export permits to producers who wish to export their own oats and barley to the United States. The producer must apply for an export permit in the regular way, accompanying

the application with payment of the appropriate equalization fee. The producer may deduct from the payment the advance equalization payment of 10 cents per bushel on oats and 15 cents on barley, which advances would be paid them at the time of the delivery of their grain at a country elevator. These regulations are of interest to producers near the border, particularly those in southern Manitoba, who frequently find it profitable to market their barley at northern points in North Dakota.

SWEDISH BREAD RATION INCREASED

The Swedish bread ration, in terms of flour, was increased to 1,250 grams per week for normal consumers in February, after having remained virtually unchanged at 1,167 grams for the preceding 2 years. The composition of the bread is also to be changed, according to report, with a larger proportion of wheat and a reduced amount of rye included in the ration. That change is attributed to the decline in the 1943 rye crop and the corresponding increase in wheat.

ECUADOR PERMITS FREE RICE EXPORTATION

An executive decree of June 22 authorized the free exportation of Ecuadoran rice, with the provision that an amount of first-quality rice equal to the amount exported is sold to the National Bank at no more than \$3.15 per 100 pounds for domestic consumption. Rice shipments from Ecuador had been held up pending the removal of the Government export quota which has restricted shipments. Some rice still was reported to remain from last year's production, and the 1944 crop is now becoming available for shipment. The new crop, however, will not be so large as that of a year ago.

VEGETABLE OILS AND OILSEEDS

ARGENTINE FLAXSEED SURPLUS REDUCED

The Argentine Ministry of Agriculture has announced that 75,770,000 bushels of

flaxseed have been authorized for crushing for fuel from the 1943-44 supply. This, added to Argentina's normal consumption and seed requirements amounting to about 10 million bushels, leaves only approximately 15 million bushels available for export during the 12 months, December 1943 to November 1944.

Information from Buenos Aires indicates that crushing facilities in Argentina, although expanding rapidly in recent years, will not be able to crush as much as the Government has authorized. Reliable estimates place crushing capacity at about 3.5 million bushels a month. It is believed, therefore, that more than 30 million bushels of the amount authorized for crushing will be on hand December 1, 1944, when the new crop begins coming to market, if the total 1943-44 supply of 101,322,000 bushels should turn out to be as estimated.

Some Argentine trade sources, however, are of the opinion that the total supply available for the 1943-44 year was somewhat over-estimated, as visible supplies are now lower than were anticipated. Others believe that farm stocks are unusually large, as farmers are reluctant to sell to the Regulating Board of Agricultural Production at the minimum price of 9.25 pesos per 100 kilograms (70 cents per bushel) when it is known that the Government export price is 25.20 pesos per 100 kilograms (\$1.91 per bushel).

INDIAN FLAXSEED CROP LOWER THAN LAST YEAR

The final all-India flaxseed report places the 1943-44 crop at 442,000 short tons from 3,406,000 acres. This compares with a final estimate for 1942-43 of 459,000 tons from 3,518,000 acres.

FLAXSEED CROP IN MEXICO REDUCED

The 1944 flaxseed crop in the State of Sonora, Mexico, is estimated at 394,000 to 433,000 bushels as compared with approximately 827,000 bushels in 1943. This State accounted for 72 percent of the total 1943 production of 1,145,000 bushels, and 75

percent of the 1942 crop of 1,163,000 bushels. Prior to that year, production in Sonora barely exceeded 4,000 bushels a year.

Production of flaxseed in Mexico has been sufficient for domestic requirements only since 1941, when wartime acreage expansion was begun. The decline in the 1944 flaxseed production in Sonora is due largely to diversion of acreage back to higher-priced food grains. A proportionate increase in imports of flaxseed or linseed oil may be necessary in 1945 if domestic consumption is maintained at the current level.

MEXICO'S OILSEED PROGRAM THREATENED BY LOWER PRICES OF LARD

The decline in prices of lard imported into Mexico from the United States is being reflected in lower prices of edible oils produced in Mexico. This situation is considered unfavorable, because high prices have been the chief factor responsible for maintaining vegetable-oilseed production in Mexico at a self-sufficiency level since 1941. Declining prices of domestic vegetable oils at this time may encourage producers to reduce their acreage next year, as some did this year. This might result in a crop insufficient for domestic requirements in 1945.

The Mexican Government is considering measures to prevent a decline in lard prices below 2 pesos per kilogram (18.7 cents per pound) retail as a means of supporting the prices of domestic vegetable oils. Such action would be a complete reversal of the situation that existed a few months ago when scarcity and high prices of lard caused authorities to request a larger importation of United States lard for 1944 in order to curb inflationary prices of all fats and oils.

In pre-war years, Mexico's deficiency in vegetable oils was covered largely by heavy importations of copra and smaller quantities of palm oil and olive oil. The rapid expansion in domestic production of vegetable oilseeds since the outbreak of the war (see June Summary of Foreign Crops and Markets) was accomplished principally by attractive prices to producers. Production of lard and other animal fats and oils is

normally insufficient to meet domestic needs and some importations are necessary. Imports of lard from the United States, however, have been heavy since United States export restrictions were removed on May 15, 1944, and prices have declined considerably.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBERS

KAPOK HARVEST BEGINS IN ECUADOR

Small quantities of the 1944 kapok crop in Ecuador are now being picked, and the main harvest will probably begin about August 15. The crop is expected to exceed 386,000 pounds and may reach 496,000 pounds of top-quality fiber. Production varies considerably from year to year, according to price and weather conditions.

The crop in 1941 was almost completely ruined by heavy rains. Exports were less than 25 percent of normal, which before the war was close to 1,000,000 pounds. About 720,000 pounds were exported in 1942 but less than 460,000 during the past year. Usually about one-half to two-thirds of the amount picked is exported. The 1941 crop was sold at about 16 cents a pound, but the present crop is expected to bring a price somewhat higher. Most of the exports are shipped to the United States, and the balance to neighboring countries.

Kapok trees grow wild in Ecuador, principally in the region around Guayaquil and westward to the coast, and are often in nearly inaccessible places. They often grow tall, making difficult the gathering of the pods from the higher branches. When prices are favorable, the pickers go deeper into the forests for a larger crop. Kapok is quickly affected by weather conditions, and crop failures occur often.

ABACÁ EXPORTS FROM PANAMA

The abacá plantations in Panama have been in production more than 2 years, and, since the beginning of 1943, exports have averaged close to 235,000 pounds of fiber per month besides considerable quantities of seed. The seed is in the form of suckers

or root stocks and was produced for planting in nearby countries, especially Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Honduras.

A large new processing plant began operating early in 1944 in the Changuinola valley. Early production was less than 40,000 pounds per day against a maximum capacity of about 200,000 pounds, but the operators hope eventually to turn out more than 1,200,000 pounds per month regularly.

PANAMA: Monthly exports of abaca,
January 1943 - May 1944

YEAR AND MONTH <u>a/</u>	QUANTITY: :	YEAR AND MONTH <u>a/</u>	QUANTITY: :
	: 1,000 :		: 1,000 :
<u>1943</u>	: pounds:	<u>1943</u>	: pounds
January:	321	November ...:	290
February ...:	232	December ...:	163
March	240	Total	3,004
April	333	<u>1944</u>	:
May	0	January	371
June	560	February ...:	41
July	0	March	288
August	372	April	165
September ...:	246	May	124
October	247	Jan.-May ..:	989

Compiled from consular report.

a/ Month ended on 20th day.

TOBACCO

CANADIAN TOBACCO CONSUMPTION INCREASING

Consumption of tobacco in Canada, as measured by the quantity of leaf used by manufacturers, has been increasing steadily in recent years. In 1943 nearly 70 million pounds of leaf (re-dried weight) were used in the preparation of tobacco products, representing an increase of about 8 percent over the amount used in 1942. The increase continued into the first quarter of 1944, and a gain of 10 percent over the corresponding quarter of the previous year was recorded. The increase is attributed almost exclusively to larger consumption of Canadian flue-cured leaf.

Practically all leaf used by Canadian manufacturers is now obtained from domestic production. The usage of imported leaf has shown a steady decline during the past dec-

ade. In the early 1930's, more than one-third of all leaf taken by manufacturers was of foreign origin, whereas in 1943 only 2 percent was imported. Cigar wrapper made up the bulk of Canadian imports in 1943.

In order to provide sufficient leaf to meet increasing consumption requirements, the Canadian Government established a tobacco acreage goal of about 85,500 acres for 1944. Preliminary estimates, however, place this year's planted area at 88,400 acres, about 24 percent larger than the 1943 acreage and nearly equal to the record 92,300 acres planted in 1939. A number of favorable factors - sufficient fertilizers, improved labor prospects, high prices, and favorable weather conditions at planting time - are expected to result in unusually large production. The outturn, however, probably will be insufficient to augment stocks to the level desired in view of increased consumption.

BAHIA'S TOBACCO PRODUCTION LARGER

Improved export trade and favorable prices to growers have encouraged expansion of the area planted to tobacco in the State of Bahia, Brazil. The 1944-45 crop may total between 50 and 58 million pounds, as compared with an estimated 1943-44 crop of 43 million pounds.

Exports from Bahia during the first 6 months of 1944, principally to Spain, Argentina, and North Africa, amounted to 25.5 million pounds, as compared with 20.6 million pounds during the corresponding period of 1943. Most of Brazil's tobacco exports originate in Bahia. Market prospects will continue to be favorable as long as exports of leaf continue at previous levels. Practically all export stocks remaining from the 1943-44 crop will be shipped before the 1944-45 crop comes to market.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS

FORECAST OF MEXICAN CHICKPEA PRODUCTION

The Mexican Ministry of Agriculture forecast the production of chickpeas, for

the crop year 1943-44, at 1,515,800 bags (of 100 pounds). This is the smallest crop since 1939-40 and is a decline of 8 percent below that of last year. The smaller production is largely attributed to flood damage in the fall of 1943 and also to the competition of winter vegetables.

VEGETABLE-SEED PRODUCTION INCREASED IN UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Prior to the war the Union of South Africa produced practically no vegetable seed, importing large quantities from the United States and the United Kingdom. Due to the efforts of the Government to make the Union self-sufficient as far as vegetable-seed requirements are concerned, current imports are expected to be materially less than the pre-war receipts of about 1,000 tons annually.

SUGAR

FORECAST OF ARGENTINE SUGAR CROP

The Argentine Department of Commerce estimated as of July 1 that the 1944-45 sugar crop would approximate 550,000 short tons. This is a substantial increase over the 450,000 short tons of sugar produced in the 1943-44 crop. Crop prospects were described as good with no frost to date, and it was stated that if the crop escaped frost damage through the middle of July the estimated production would probably be realized.

Because of the short 1943-44 sugar crop, the Government imported 78,000 short tons. Stocks as of June 30 were reported at 52,000 short tons, representing about 22,000 of Government-owned imported sugar, and the balance new-crop sugar.

PERUVIAN SUGAR SITUATION

The current sugar-crop condition in Peru is reported as being rather favorable, but producers report acute labor shortages and the need of fertilizer. For the third consecutive year the Government has refused to allocate guano to the sugarcane growers.

Based upon the production for the first 4 months of the year, about 88,000 short tons, it is estimated that the year's output may be 430,000 tons compared with 410,000 in 1943 and 495,000 in 1942.

NEW SUGAR-BEET FACTORY IN CANADA

A new sugar-beet factory at St. Hiltaire, Quebec, has been completed and will be ready for operation this fall. Approximately 10,150 acres of sugar beets are under contract to supply this mill, and it is expected that a total of 12,500 short tons of sugar will be produced.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

HOG MARKETINGS IN ARGENTINA LARGE

Heavy marketings of hogs in Argentina are taxing the killing capacity of packing plants. Ample corn supplies throughout the country, in contrast to the situation last year, have resulted in current weekly market receipts about a third larger than a year ago. Present prospects indicate that this increase will be maintained throughout 1944.

Hog prices have been very favorable in relation to corn prices, thus making feeding operations highly profitable. Hog marketings in the first 6 months of 1944 reached 1,620,000 head, an increase of 14 percent above a year earlier.

LACK OF SHIPPING AFFECTS MAGALLANES FREEZING SEASON

The 1944 sheep-and-lamb-killing season in Magallanes Province, Chile, which extends over the first half of the year, closed with the slaughter tally the smallest for 13 years. One reason given for this decrease was the fact that the ships to transport the frozen mutton to the United Kingdom arrived too late. The quota for the British Food Ministry was not completed, as storage space at the packing plants was exhausted. One official stated that 20,000 more animals could have been slaughtered if the ships had arrived earlier.

Slaughter totaled only 933,000 head, a decrease of 11.34 percent compared with the preceding season. The bulk of the production in Magallanes goes to the United Kingdom, and shipments this season were 10 percent below 1943, or 20,062,000 pounds. A slightly larger quantity than usual, or 11 million pounds, was shipped to northern Chile for consumption by the mining population of that area. Chilean consumers have been slow to respond to efforts to get them to try frozen meat, as they prefer the fresh product, but they are now using Magallanes frozen mutton to an increasing extent.

BRITISH BACON RATION INCREASED

British consumers may eat more bacon in the next few weeks. The weekly ration has been increased from 4 ounces to 6 ounces for a period of 6 weeks from July 23. The Minister of Food calls this a "bonus" ration. Most of the stocks on hand are from Canada, but the supply also includes American and home-produced bacon.

DANISH CATTLE NUMBERS SHOW INCREASE

Danish cattle numbers were estimated at 3,033,000 head as of March 27, 1944, an increase of 7 percent over a year earlier and also an increase over 1941. Although numbers are still considerably below the record level of more than 3,200,000 during the 3 years immediately preceding the war, they have increased again to within 2 percent of the average for the 10 years 1928-1937.

DENMARK: Number of cattle,
March 1943 and 1944

CLASSIFICATION	1943	1944	1944 OF 1943
	: 1,000	: 1,000	:
	: head	: head	: Percent
Bulls 1 year & over	: 57	: 59	: 103.5
Oxen 1 year & over	: 61	: 67	: 109.8
Milk cows & heifers	: 1,410	: 1,527	: 108.3
Young heifers	: 606	: 643	: 106.1
Calves	: 690	: 737	: 106.8
Total	: 2,824	: 3,033	: 107.4

Official sources.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON, D.C.

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
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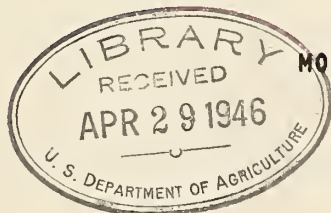
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Foreign Crops and MARKETS



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MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT

ISSUED
JULY 31, 1944

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE
IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
MAY 1944
WITH COMPARISONS

Issued by the OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

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Note: Except as otherwise noted, all trade figures in this publication are compiled from publications and official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Until further notice, no analysis of United States foreign trade in agricultural products will accompany the tables published in the monthly foreign-trade supplement of Foreign Crops and Markets.

SUMMARY TABLE: Quantity indexes of foreign trade in agricultural products, adjusted for seasonal variation, May 1944, with comparisons

Commodity or commodity group	1943-44									
	May									
	1941	1942	1943	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	
: January 1924 - December 1929 = 100:										
EXPORTS										
All agricultural commodities a/	37	55	68	75	53	50	52	65	87	
Cotton fiber, incl. linters ..	18	22	18	7	8	6	7	19	14	
All commodities except cotton.	56	86	115	139	94	91	94	108	155	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	85	71	126	31	16	30	37	69	88	
Fruits	97	68	113	77	59	71	74	111	184	
Wheat and wheat flour	32	16	25	42	37	48	46	39	30	
Grains, other than wheat and flour	39	33	42	37	44	65	60	40	20	
Pork, cured	3	39	86	46	50	87	63	99	108	
Lard, including neutral	15	80	77	109	64	60	45	53	92	
IMPORTS										
All agricultural commodities b/	159	58	91	70	84	79	95	98	115	
Complementary c/	180	42	64	36	55	51	86	59	98	
Supplementary c/	132	79	126	116	122	116	107	149	137	
Sugar	100	35	52	118	71	57	52	78	87	
Supplementary, except sugar .	143	95	153	115	141	137	127	175	155	
Wool, excl. free for carpets	500	454	698	494	418	317	267	307	387	
Hides and skins	134	80	114	53	94	104	69	49	62	
Dairy products	26	35	7	21	38	19	15	22	7	
Vegetable oils and oilseeds.	93	45	43	46	36	48	91	55	64	
Grains, grain products, and feeds	214	80	598	481	704	1013	822	1853	1231	
Tobacco, leaf	83	64	77	63	213	50	56	59	64	

a/ Based on 74 classifications.

b/ Based on 122 classifications.

c/ Supplementary agricultural imports consist of all imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States, together with all other agricultural imports interchangeable to any significant extent with such United States commodities. Complementary agricultural imports include all others, about 95 percent of which consist of rubber, coffee, raw silk, cacao beans, wool for carpets, bananas, tea, and spices.

SUMMARY TABLE: Value of foreign trade in agricultural products, July-May 1942-43 and 1943-44

Commodity or commodity group	July-May ^{a/}			
	1942-43	1943-44	1943-44 increase (f) or decrease (-)	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	dollars	dollars	dollars	Percent
Agricultural products:				
Exports	1,311,961	2,091,516	+779,555	+59
Imports, supplementary	887,865	1,151,018	+263,153	+30
EXPORTS (domestic)				
Total exports, all commodities	8,957,266	13,041,154	+4,083,888	+46
Agricultural	1,311,961	2,091,516	+779,555	+59
Cotton and linters, unmanufactured ..	94,444	140,276	+45,832	+49
Agricultural, other than cotton ...	1,217,517	1,951,240	+733,723	+60
Principal fruits and prep.	56,222	102,990	+46,768	+83
Tobacco, unmanufactured	91,493	141,295	+49,802	+54
Grains and flours	75,940	124,885	+48,945	+64
Oil cake and oilcake meal	1,149	825	-324	-28
Pork and lard	276,195	462,429	+186,234	+67
Canned meats, except pork	178,714	255,689	+76,975	+43
Dairy products	136,482	195,624	+59,142	+43
Eggs and egg products	177,983	291,203	+113,220	+64
Principal vegetables and prep. ..	35,046	67,028	+31,982	+91
Linseed oil	9,393	39,410	+30,017	+320
Other agricultural	178,900	269,862	+90,962	+51
IMPORTS (for consumption)				
Total imports, all commodities	2,716,595	3,474,850	+758,255	+28
Complementary agricultural	340,191	483,654	+143,463	+42
Supplementary agricultural	887,865	1,151,018	+263,153	+30
Sugar, excluding beet	110,294	191,270	+80,976	+73
Principal vegetable oils, expressed ..	25,585	28,330	+2,745	+11
Hides and skins	69,965	53,805	-16,160	-23
Tobacco, unmanufactured	41,420	47,093	+5,673	+14
Flaxseed	11,467	40,715	+29,248	+255
Wool, unmd., excl. free for carpets ..	363,967	211,413	-152,554	-42
Cattle, dutiable	21,602	13,273	-8,329	-39
Huts and preparations	5,130	12,209	+7,079	+138
Cheese	5,210	3,685	-1,525	-29
Cotton and linters, unmanufactured ..	21,852	16,243	-5,609	-26
Beef, canned, including corned	12,140	11,051	-1,089	-9
Molasses	23,723	47,303	+23,580	+99
Principal feeds and fodders	7,617	13,790	+6,173	+81
Other supplementary agricultural ..	167,893	460,838	+292,945	+174

a/ Corrected to July 15, 1944.

Commodity or commodity group	July-May					
	9-year average:					Increase(+) or decrease
	1930-31 to	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	(%) of 1943-44
	1938-39					from 9-year average
EXPORTS						
All agricultural commodities b/	69	24	49	53	68	-1
Cotton fiber, incl. linters .	81	15	14	12	16	-65
All commodities except cotton	57	33	81	91	116	+59
Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	91	35	59	62	76	-15
Fruits	114	38	63	50	69	-45
Wheat and wheat flour	38	22	20	18	27	-11
Grains, other than wheat and flour	41	48	53	35	39	-2
Pork, cured	23	4	64	81	77	+54
Lard, including neutral ...	44	23	81	66	96	+52
IMPORTS						
All agricultural commodities c/	94	128	106	78	89	-5
Complementary d/	105	148	105	43	61	-44
Supplementary d/	81	102	107	123	125	+44
Sugar	75	88	63	45	82	+7
Supplementary, except sugar.	83	107	123	152	142	+59
Wool, excluding free for carpets	43	312	394	925	494	+451
Hides and skins	67	101	118	102	70	+3
Dairy products	57	22	32	38	23	-34
Vegetable oils and oilseeds	114	94	101	43	58	-56
Grains, grain products, and feeds	198	118	121	189	808	+610
Tobacco, leaf	70	79	77	95	82	+12

d Supplementary agricultural imports consist of all imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States, together with all other agricultural imports interchangeable to any significant extent with such United States commodities. Complementary agricultural imports include all others, about 95 percent of which consist of rubber, coffee, raw silk, cacao beans, wool for carpets, bananas, tea, and spices.

SUMMARY TABLE: Value of foreign trade, monthly average, 1932-33
to 1942-43, and monthly, July 1942 to date

Year and month	Domestic exports				Imports (for consumption) a/			
	All	Agricultural			All	Agricultural		
	commodi-	Cotton,	Agri.,		commodi-	Supple-	Comple-	
	ties	Total	unmfd.	excl.	ties	Total	mentary	mentary
			cotton					
Monthly average-	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
1932-33	117.8	49.1	27.0	22.1	97.3	51.1	23.5	27.6
1933-34	167.4	65.6	36.9	28.7	139.5	69.9	34.9	35.0
1934-35	173.8	55.7	27.8	27.9	149.1	77.8	41.5	36.3
1935-36	198.0	63.9	33.2	30.7	184.0	95.1	53.5	41.6
1936-37	232.6	61.0	31.9	29.1	241.0	128.1	72.3	55.8
1937-38	280.1	74.2	26.0	48.2	194.2	96.3	49.0	47.3
1938-39	240.4	56.9	14.9	42.0	173.2	83.2	40.5	42.7
1939-40	312.0	61.5	28.9	32.6	204.0	103.2	47.6	55.6
1940-41	329.9	29.2	5.6	23.6	234.1	122.7	52.3	70.4
1941-42	529.2	85.8	8.1	77.7	256.0	125.2	64.0	61.2
1942-43	829.6	124.1	11.3	112.8	250.2	112.9	81.2	31.7
1942-43 Prel.								
July	645.0	87.1	2.2	84.9	209.2	85.9	58.3	27.6
August	696.2	88.0	6.5	81.5	184.8	76.2	54.9	21.3
September	725.9	121.1	16.5	104.6	196.8	80.8	59.5	21.3
October	793.7	128.6	19.1	109.5	223.4	99.2	73.0	26.2
November	779.9	96.1	7.4	88.7	186.9	74.1	56.7	17.4
December	864.9	113.9	5.6	108.3	407.1	196.6	155.9	40.7
January	722.3	112.6	4.5	108.1	246.2	119.4	88.0	31.4
February	710.7	124.2	4.3	119.9	244.9	120.2	93.0	27.2
March	973.8	162.2	7.7	154.5	264.1	122.3	79.5	42.8
April	969.6	137.7	11.8	125.9	267.6	124.2	81.5	42.7
May	1,076.0	141.3	8.7	132.6	285.4	131.1	89.9	41.2
June	995.4	176.2	40.9	135.3	287.6	124.8	84.8	40.0
1943-44 Prel.								
July	1,253.5	178.7	26.0	152.7	296.0	141.9	97.9	44.0
August	1,191.4	220.4	36.1	184.3	306.8	131.1	86.8	44.3
September	1,218.5	230.6	15.7	214.9	285.3	136.2	92.0	44.2
October	1,187.3	217.8	13.5	204.3	317.3	146.6	110.9	35.7
November	1,060.3	155.0	6.8	148.2	302.0	119.1	88.3	30.8
December	1,231.7	218.2	8.1	210.1	274.2	108.4	78.6	29.8
January	1,082.1	169.4	7.1	162.3	304.3	148.8	108.2	40.6
February	1,074.6	139.0	4.7	134.3	303.9	143.4	105.4	38.0
March	1,147.8	162.7	4.7	158.0	357.3	178.1	112.7	65.4
April	1,181.8	169.6	10.7	158.9	355.6	186.3	141.6	44.7
May	1,412.1	231.9	6.8	225.1	372.1	194.9	128.9	66.0

a/ General imports prior to 1933-34.

SUMMARY TABLE: Quantity indexes of foreign trade, 1932-33 to 1942-43,
and monthly, adjusted for seasonal variation, July 1942 to date

Year and month	Domestic exports				Imports (for consumption) a/			
	All	Agricultural			All	Agricultural		
	commodi-	Cotton,			commodi-	Supple-		
	ties b/	Total	incl.	except	ties b/	Total	mentary	Complete-
			linters	cotton				
Year beginning								
July 1 c/		January 1924 - December 1929 = 100						
1932-33	54	75	102	50	68	79	60	94
1933-34	64	74	99	52	81	92	74	106
1934-35	61	49	60	38	83	90	83	97
1935-36	69	57	76	40	99	103	98	106
1936-37	76	51	68	36	118	116	118	115
1937-38	93	70	70	70	94	92	80	102
1938-39	86	57	43	70	90	91	77	102
1939-40	106	63	77	50	98	102	87	113
1940-41	110	25	15	34	111	128	104	146
1941-42	146	49	14	82	105	102	104	100
1942-43	199	55	15	92	92	78	122	44
1942-43 Prel.								
July	170	57	7	104	77	75	119	41
August	170	50	21	77	70	64	107	30
September	185	60	18	99	75	62	104	30
October	197	57	17	93	85	83	146	34
November	185	39	7	70	73	60	109	22
December	208	43	5	78	149	171	323	54
January	171	37	5	67	91	72	110	42
February	171	51	6	92	91	73	117	39
March	231	62	11	109	97	72	89	59
April	224	68	21	111	96	76	78	59
May	252	68	18	115	102	91	126	64
June	227	115	92	135	103	91	130	61
1943-44 Prel.								
July	290	112	72	150	105	96	137	65
August	269	119	93	144	108	99	143	65
September	293	80	17	138	98	101	150	64
October	278	56	10	99	109	95	157	47
November	244	50	5	91	103	77	124	41
December	280	75	7	139	93	70	116	36
January	234	53	8	94	104	84	122	55
February	229	50	6	91	103	79	116	51
March	247	52	7	94	118	95	107	86
April	251	65	19	108	117	98	149	59
May	d/	87	14	155	d/	115	137	98

a/ General imports prior to January 1, 1934. b/ Compiled from indexes prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Monthly indexes not adjusted for seasonal variation. c/ Average of unadjusted monthly indexes. d/ not yet available.

EXPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average,
1932-33 to 1942-43, and monthly, July 1942 to date

Year and month	Milk : evapo- rated : (unsweet- ened) :	Cheese : Cheese : Cheese :	Egg : products : frozen, : dried, : etc. :	Hams : and : shoulders : etc. :	Bacon : and : sides :	Pork, : pickled :
Monthly average-	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
1932-33	2,805	112	4	5,934	1,475	1,190
1933-34	2,743	104	5	5,957	1,987	1,589
1934-35	3,296	112	5	5,380	999	1,225
1935-36	2,123	95	9	3,893	362	624
1936-37	1,866	90	7	3,271	332	831
1937-38	1,868	111	a/ 30	4,025	474	948
1938-39	2,025	125	b/	4,894	1,105	1,108
1939-40	2,966	142	c/ 15	3,071	1,884	1,548
1940-41	15,808	1,900	24	1,467	629	2,284
1941-42	56,761	17,380	13,194	7,236	14,045	6,162
1942-43	39,747	17,943	15,455	9,009	14,929	11,557
1942-43 Prel.	:	:	:	:	:	:
July	25,733	20,086	1,199	8,694	28,913	2,933
August	18,283	7,936	7,783	11,193	24,435	6,877
September	66,338	28,641	16,012	6,137	24,439	5,259
October	40,971	46,943	13,943	4,726	10,458	1,715
November	11,204	39,244	12,327	6,328	9,290	1,415
December	17,453	24,071	25,464	1,272	10,776	20,523
January	22,057	5,709	21,322	5,710	10,059	30,751
February	79,697	6,270	17,032	12,218	17,645	17,531
March	78,245	6,288	26,386	9,335	10,354	8,693
April	34,757	8,940	17,576	10,717	13,093	5,444
May	38,791	10,642	15,756	18,523	9,972	16,770
June	43,226	10,544	10,659	13,295	9,718	20,720
1943-44 Prel.	:	:	:	:	:	:
July	29,100	12,681	9,053	18,463	11,019	9,419
August	36,346	19,645	12,117	19,548	8,750	18,610
September	69,822	17,872	20,423	17,819	9,749	22,391
October	33,137	23,614	36,314	15,499	5,520	30,901
November	24,456	11,010	19,118	2,765	1,684	43,718
December	44,986	24,528	28,262	5,099	6,058	42,377
January	20,608	35,496	26,797	11,804	3,669	12,034
February	28,652	7,595	14,723	16,583	8,627	28,661
March	16,773	19,586	14,691	14,295	6,094	34,235
April	18,218	24,268	16,061	10,224	23,896	28,571
May	76,408	24,342	31,129	8,565	33,037	41,291
	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:

a/ Average for 6-month period, July-December. b/ Not separately classified,
January 1938 to December 1939. c/ Average for 6-month period, Jan.-June.

Continued -

EXPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average, 1932-33
to 1942-43, and monthly, July 1942 to date - Continued

Year and month	Beef, canned	Pork, canned	Sausage, canned	Other canned meats	Lard, including neutral	Cotton, unmfd. (500-lb. bales)
Monthly average-	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	bales
1932-33	92	770	63	51	47,155	739
1933-34	147	989	99	43	45,951	715
1934-35	221	832	102	81	18,950	444
1935-36	147	646	90	111	7,465	559
1936-37	220	675	129	232	8,643	505
1937-38	187	635	98	148	15,842	521
1938-39	151	786	132	144	19,956	323
1939-40	101	758	138	203	21,400	575
1940-41	38	377	179	1,054	15,592	107
1941-42	893	12,906	20,557	3,672	55,339	104
1942-43	916	21,176	36,033	7,066	46,015	109
1942-43 Prel.						
July	1,262	19,315	39,974	4,650	56,597	28
August	3,879	10,713	26,056	3,647	37,638	72
September	127	25,497	44,277	4,621	54,197	155
October	159	25,279	51,750	1,340	57,943	215
November	141	24,884	30,001	8,461	37,259	82
December	752	23,760	26,855	7,187	30,760	59
January	1,396	19,354	20,324	7,967	32,054	43
February	203	17,752	15,834	4,988	26,728	42
March	1,399	22,792	51,600	7,850	45,444	71
April	1,122	23,802	34,414	9,816	39,548	105
May	275	19,708	38,836	13,862	55,467	79
June	280	21,326	52,480	10,403	78,544	359
1943-44 Prel.						
July	415	33,617	39,014	37,803	76,872	248
August	259	28,899	51,320	74,153	95,400	316
September	219	17,038	49,824	92,140	71,644	140
October	7	4,242	7,657	40,538	82,234	129
November	15	6,299	12,310	37,013	54,520	67
December	30	27,612	22,916	33,910	77,903	84
January	698	15,562	23,101	8,237	56,712	70
February	31	9,401	13,351	9,713	46,762	44
March	315	11,057	9,646	22,417	32,269	43
April	440	5,734	4,914	32,597	32,313	103
May	118	11,455	27,261	32,292	66,118	60

Continued -

EXPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average, 1932-33
to 1942-43, and monthly, July 1942 to date - Continued

Year and month	Apples, fresh	Pears, fresh	Oranges, currents	Raisins and prunes, dried	Beans dried
	: 1,000 bushels	: 1,000 pounds	: 1,000 boxes	: 1,000 pounds	: 1,000 pounds
Monthly average-					
1932-33	1,146	9,999	283	9,376	15,196
1933-34	1,022	9,251	287	7,830	16,903
1934-35	672	8,386	341	7,824	12,726
1935-36	1,020	10,345	454	9,085	18,137
1936-37	562	10,943	257	9,361	13,663
1937-38	913	11,229	494	11,781	17,899
1938-39	1,006	14,248	632	12,770	17,836
1939-40	268	7,755	321	10,564	9,920
1940-41	72	1,964	348	7,194	3,170
1941-42	144	1,953	380	8,444	16,842
1942-43	36	841	406	12,263	8,387
1942-43 Prel.					
July	48	16	305	829	6,793
August	53	1,868	402	3,889	4,526
September	22	2,098	251	4,388	3,920
October	18	1,245	225	8,893	3,325
November	44	1,094	206	24,686	7,755
December	69	1,502	686	32,688	11,629
January	27	563	378	18,450	12,651
February	24	670	434	15,892	18,486
March	43	724	522	6,946	1,849
April	35	283	463	10,969	7,556
May	38	22	566	11,022	9,811
June	15	3	441	8,505	12,241
1943-44 Prel.					
July	37	956	454	7,417	8,285
August	26	2,778	331	7,411	9,660
September	11	855	245	18,794	8,643
October	25	358	182	13,047	5,187
November	18	230	374	20,502	11,148
December	44	484	983	21,190	11,390
January	26	87	323	18,043	3,637
February	27	106	545	21,870	13,144
March	29	91	583	15,775	8,504
April	35	57	537	27,093	9,642
May	31	6	722	38,879	17,803

Continued -

**EXPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average, 1932-33
to 1942-43, and monthly, July 1942 to date - Continued**

Year and month	: Baked :		: Rice :		: Tobacco leaf	
	: beans : Tomatoes:		: milled, : Wheat :		: Bright: Dark-fired	
	: and pork: canned including:		: grain :		: flue- : Ky. and	
	: & beans:		: brown :		: cured : Tennessee	
	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :
Monthly average-	: pounds :	: pounds :	: pounds :	: bushels:	: pounds :	: pounds :
1932-33	: 316 :	: 337 :	: 10,718 :	: 1,741 :	: 22,472 :	: 5,304 :
1933-34	: 352 :	: 157 :	: 7,935 :	: 1,567 :	: 27,528 :	: 6,321 :
1934-35	: 375 :	: 163 :	: 9,925 :	: 252 :	: 20,373 :	: 5,297 :
1935-36	: 434 :	: 152 :	: 6,759 :	: 26 :	: 26,899 :	: 4,578 :
1936-37	: 508 :	: 212 :	: 4,024 :	: 264 :	: 25,220 :	: 4,274 :
1937-38	: 402 :	: 151 :	: 24,648 :	: 6,978 :	: 30,160 :	: 3,782 :
1938-39	: 479 :	: 163 :	: 27,095 :	: 7,049 :	: 30,208 :	: 3,970 :
1939-40	: 3,042 :	: 987 :	: 24,873 :	: 1,970 :	: 21,017 :	: 2,919 :
1940-41	: 404 :	: 1,814 :	: 31,559 :	: 901 :	: 11,293 :	: 965 :
1941-42	: 7,384 :	: 8,949 :	: 37,043 :	: 1,053 :	: 21,147 :	: 629 :
1942-43	: 1,234 :	: 689 :	: 31,367 :	: 546 :	: 20,986 :	: 892 :
1942-43 Prel.	:	:	:	:	:	:
July	: 229 :	: 140 :	: 3,947 :	: 569 :	: 17,484 :	: 947 :
August	: 936 :	: 496 :	: 2,763 :	: 510 :	: 17,035 :	: 959 :
September	: 1,052 :	: 723 :	: 1,674 :	: 263 :	: 28,801 :	: 448 :
October	: 2,397 :	: 493 :	: 6,820 :	: 76 :	: 22,773 :	: 1,638 :
November	: 1,143 :	: 226 :	: 5,884 :	: 61 :	: 16,428 :	: 438 :
December	: 787 :	: 166 :	: 82,114 :	: 748 :	: 8,137 :	: 922 :
January	: 617 :	: 669 :	: 60,747 :	: 274 :	: 11,805 :	: 1,003 :
February	: 552 :	: 1,476 :	: 60,757 :	: 384 :	: 18,859 :	: 616 :
March	: 2,018 :	: 941 :	: 22,411 :	: 559 :	: 30,358 :	: 873 :
April	: 1,536 :	: 132 :	: 24,790 :	: 1,054 :	: 27,738 :	: 1,006 :
May	: 1,014 :	: 179 :	: 51,230 :	: 842 :	: 29,654 :	: 1,322 :
June	: 2,529 :	: 2,628 :	: 53,271 :	: 1,213 :	: 22,765 :	: 551 :
1943-44 Prel.	:	:	:	:	:	:
July	: 1,012 :	: 3,892 :	: 52,583 :	: 1,072 :	: 33,010 :	: 761 :
August	: 3,094 :	: 2,173 :	: 25,734 :	: 584 :	: 31,564 :	: 513 :
September	: 4,586 :	: 886 :	: 60,069 :	: 1,098 :	: 41,636 :	: 1,045 :
October	: 3,295 :	: 1,975 :	: 42,850 :	: 1,270 :	: 67,515 :	: 2,200 :
November	: 3,362 :	: 3,345 :	: 37,538 :	: 876 :	: 38,151 :	: 170 :
December	: 1,916 :	: 1,782 :	: 48,179 :	: 2,613 :	: 15,492 :	: 258 :
January	: 1,771 :	: 3,154 :	: 32,954 :	: 757 :	: 5,577 :	: 290 :
February	: 1,229 :	: 1,738 :	: 41,461 :	: 671 :	: 9,404 :	: 532 :
March	: 821 :	: 701 :	: 39,306 :	: 758 :	: 9,511 :	: 513 :
April	: 1,748 :	: 480 :	: 35,601 :	: 933 :	: 19,118 :	: 2,634 :
May	: 6,188 :	: 2,817 :	: 19,513 :	: 1,010 :	: 20,817 :	: 981 :
	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:

**DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal agricultural products,
July-May 1942-43 and 1943-44**

Commodity exported	Unit:	July-May a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1942-43 :	1943-44 :	1942-43 :	1943-44 :
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
Animals, live:		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars	dollars
Cattle	No. :	5 :	6 :	526 :	902
Hogs	No. :	b/ :	5 :	6 :	120
Horses	No. :	1 :	1 :	151 :	308
Mules, asses, and burros	No. :	b/ :	3 :	53 :	570
Dairy products:					
Butter	Lb. :	17,020 :	105,858 :	6,888 :	45,979
Cheese	Lb. :	204,770 :	220,637 :	51,657 :	63,644
Milk-					
Fresh and sterilized	Gal. :	61 :	20 :	43 :	19
Condensed (sweetened)	Lb. :	13,320 :	39,132 :	1,562 :	5,549
Dried	Lb. :	226,749 :	205,226 :	34,417 :	37,607
Evaporated (unsweetened) ...	Lb. :	433,748 :	398,508 :	41,006 :	41,525
Infants' foods, malted, etc. .	Lb. :	2,478 :	3,069 :	909 :	1,301
Eggs and egg products:					
Eggs in the shell	Doz. :	2,432 :	1,149 :	1,059 :	567
Egg products, dried, frozen, etc.-:					
Dried	Lb. :	174,313 :	228,670 :	176,489 :	290,628
Frozen	Lb. :	71 :	18 :	25 :	7
Otherwise prepared	Lb. :	415 :	1 :	410 :	1
Hides and skins	Lb. :	2,538 :	1,189 :	435 :	322
Meats and meat products:					
Beef and veal-					
Fresh or frozen	Lb. :	8,461 :	32,099 :	2,334 :	8,325
Pickled or cured	Lb. :	4,687 :	10,358 :	733 :	2,070
Canned beef, including corned:	Lb. :	10,714 :	2,548 :	3,339 :	686
Total beef and veal	Lb. :	23,862 :	45,005 :	6,406 :	11,081
Pork-					
Fresh or frozen	Lb. :	166,875 :	588,350 :	37,070 :	161,414
Bacon	Lb. :	69,941 :	99,305 :	12,365 :	21,991
Hams and shoulders	Lb. :	94,854 :	140,663 :	27,827 :	36,855
Sides, Cumberland & Wiltshire	Lb. :	99,492 :	18,799 :	23,579 :	4,528
Pickled or salted	Lb. :	118,489 :	312,209 :	19,014 :	55,049
Canned	Lb. :	227,856 :	170,916 :	89,173 :	61,932
Total pork	Lb. :	777,507 :	1,330,242 :	209,028 :	341,769
Mutton and lamb	Lb. :	70,313 :	75,074 :	20,852 :	18,948
Poultry and game, fresh	Lb. :	606 :	902 :	227 :	313
Sausage, canned	Lb. :	379,920 :	261,317 :	146,228 :	94,113
Sausage, not canned	Lb. :	2,347 :	1,674 :	695 :	510
Other meats, fresh, frozen, etc. :	Lb. :	16,517 :	42,013 :	3,878 :	15,777
Other meats, canned-		c/ 29,905 :	-	c/ 10,806 :	-
Chicken, canned	Lb. :	d/ 130 :	26 :	d/ 154 :	29
Other (incl. mutton and lamb)	Lb. :	d/ 44,353 :	420,788 :	d/ 18,187 :	160,861
Total meats	Lb. :	1,345,460 :	2,177,041 :	416,461 :	643,401

Continued -

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal agricultural products,

July-May 1942-43 and 1943-44 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit:	July-May a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1942-43	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS-Con:				1,000	1,000
Meats and meat products, Con:		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars	dollars
Meat extracts & bouillon cubes	Lb.	194	321	162	287
Sausage casings	Lb.	7,918	7,474	6,555	6,260
Gelatin	Lb.	1,871	1,532	883	887
Oils and fats, animal:					
Lard, including neutral	Lb.	473,636	692,746	67,167	120,660
Oleo oil	Lb.	5,248	6,522	698	1,011
Oleo stock	Lb.	b/	162	b/	23
Stearins and fatty acids	Lb.	8,716	4,822	1,303	722
Tallow	Lb.	23,094	17,181	2,660	2,195
Other animal oils and fats ...	Lb.	46,445	111,177	7,165	18,714
Total oils and fats	Lb.	557,139	832,610	78,993	143,325
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton and linters, unmf.,:					
Cotton	Bale:	935	1,237	93,513	138,098
Linters	Bale:	16	67	931	2,178
Fruits and fruit juices:					
Fresh-					
Apples in baskets	Bakt.:	99	36	186	134
Apples in boxes	Box	305	275	841	1,046
Apples in barrels	Bbl.:	5	b/	22	b/
Berries	Lb.	3,951	4,555	634	705
Grapefruit ...	Box	961	1,103	2,167	2,955
Lemons and limes	Box	412	446	1,734	1,242
Oranges and tangerines	Box	4,436	5,281	14,870	21,860
Grapes	Lb.	43,944	47,502	2,978	4,215
Pears	Lb.	10,085	6,007	705	623
Dried-					
Apples	Lb.	9,674	14,391	1,362	3,411
Apricots	Lb.	9,341	10,570	1,691	2,060
Prunes	Lb.	88,401	107,044	8,204	11,745
Raisins and currants	Lb.	138,653	210,021	9,470	22,951
Canned-					
Apples and apple sauce	Lb.	486	3,735	44	365
Apricots	Lb.	11,744	7,276	1,391	784
Fruits for salad	Lb.	1,079	10,938	141	1,387
Grapefruit	Lb.	154	2,687	15	327
Peaches	Lb.	8,121	23,873	918	2,900
Pears	Lb.	3,851	22,156	417	2,833
Pineapples	Lb.	548	15,265	72	1,730

Continued -

**DOMESTIC REPORTS: Principal agricultural products,
July-May 1942-43 and 1943-44 - Continued**

Commodity exported	Unit	July-May a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1942-43	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Feeds:	(2,240 lb.)	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Hay	Ton	1	2	35	68
Oil cake and oil-cake meal-					
Cottonseed cake and meal ...	Ton	2	1	69	26
Linseed cake and meal	Ton	9	1	337	58
Soybean oil-cake meal	Ton	18	13	729	739
Other oil cake and meal	Ton	b/	b/	14	2
Total oil cake and meal ..	Ton	29	15	1,149	825
Oils, vegetable:					
Expressed oils and fats-					
Cocoa butter	Lb.	775	1,548	214	396
Coconut oil, crude	Lb.	50	28	12	7
Coconut oil, refined	Lb.	375	36	57	8
Cooking fats other than lard	Lb.	26,700	28,347	4,505	5,039
Corn oil, edible	Lb.	10,008	469	1,969	97
Cottonseed oil, crude	Lb.	10,341	4,076	1,399	600
Cottonseed oil, refined	Lb.	36,212	5,745	5,651	828
Linseed oil	Lb.	67,611	270,438	9,393	39,410
Soybean oil, edible	Lb.	21,698	22,056	3,180	3,119
Vegetable soap stock (incl.					
ined. olive oil and other)	Lb.	2,939	2,825	284	325
Essential or distilled oils-					
Citrus oils	Lb.	411	368	1,073	1,064
Peppermint oil	Lb.	288	180	1,209	1,173
Spearmint and other mint oils	Lb.	18	28	58	94
Other natural essential, etc.	Lb.	379	422	1,014	1,295
Blended, compounded or mixed					
perfume-flavor oils	Lb.	580	513	2,821	3,263
Oilseeds:					
Soybeans	Lb.	38,491	57,518	1,871	2,345
Other oilseeds	Lb.	7,571	6,583	430	419
Seeds, field and garden:					
Alfalfa	Lb.	1,120	390	385	140
Kentucky blue grass	Lb.	1,393	1,696	334	398
Red top	Lb.	1,124	465	192	65
Red clover	Lb.	4,007	777	976	192
Other clover	Lb.	5,219	1,083	1,491	301
Timothy	Lb.	6,603	6,104	510	453
Other field and grass seeds ..	Lb.	16,854	11,196	3,246	2,318
Flower seeds	Lb.	182	77	160	198
Carrot seed	Lb.	598	1,329	873	1,779
Other vegetable seeds	Lb.	8,091	4,268	10,096	4,861
Total seeds, field and garden	Lb.	45,191	27,385	18,263	10,705
Sugar	(2,000 lb.) Ton	163	590	15,286	55,265

Continued -

**DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal agricultural products,
July-May 1942-43 and 1943-44 - Continued**

Commodity exported	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		1942-43	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Fruits and fruit juices, Con:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Fruit juices-					
Grapefruit	Gal.	2,261	3,039	1,326	2,111
Orange	Gal.	2,441	3,903	5,527	15,724
Pineapple	Gal.	157	71	150	68
Other fruit juices	Gal.	903	879	1,357	1,814
Nuts:					
Pecans-					
Shelled	Lb.	18	425	7	337
Not shelled	Lb.	15	2,529	4	799
Walnuts-					
Shelled	Lb.	99	27	39	22
Not shelled	Lb.	484	2,179	86	670
Grains and grain products:					
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	389	327	477	546
Biscuits and crackers	Lb.	9,243	40,465	1,443	5,598
Buckwheat, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	2	4	12	7
Corn and corn meal-					
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	7,832	9,413	7,494	12,861
Corn meal (196 lb.)	Bbl.	83	76	447	492
Corn, including corn meal					
in terms of grain	Bu.	8,163	9,716	7,941	13,353
Corn cereal foods, ready to eat	Lb.	1,264	2,256	120	234
Hominy and corn grits	Lb.	14,998	20,721	665	756
Malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	1,718	2,554	2,736	5,362
Oats and oatmeal-					
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	269	221	231	225
Oatmeal	Lb.	36,133	38,197	2,043	2,783
Oats, including oatmeal in					
terms of grain	Bu.	2,277	2,343	2,274	3,008
Rice-					
Paddy or rough	Lb.	65,629	48,270	2,961	1,974
Milled, brown, screenings, etc.	Lb.	523,137	435,789	21,453	29,979
Flour, meal, and polish	Lb.	362	270	26	28
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	15	104	42	160
Wheat and wheat flour-					
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	5,341	11,643	7,082	15,850
Wheat flour- (196 lb.)					
Wholly of U. S. wheat	Bbl.	3,878	5,306	22,094	34,219
Other wheat flour	Bbl.	1,290	2,110	6,614	13,811
Total wheat flour	Bbl.	5,168	7,416	28,708	48,030
Wheat, including flour					
in terms of grain ...	Bu.	29,630	46,499	35,790	63,880

Continued -

**DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal agricultural products,
July-May 1942-43 and 1943-44 - Continued**

Commodity exported	Unit	July-May a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1942-43	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Tobacco, leaf:		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars	dollars
Bright flue-cured	Lb.	229,072	291,797	84,327	134,105
Burley	Lb.	4,487	4,125	1,102	1,511
Dark-fired Ky. and Tennessee ..	Lb.	10,173	9,895	2,103	2,392
Dark Virginia	Lb.	6,777	4,476	1,718	1,273
Maryland and Ohio export	Lb.	2,055	1,166	873	445
Green River	Lb.	548	441	111	109
One sucker leaf	Lb.	280	709	62	252
Black fat, waterbaler, & dk. Af.	Lb.	3,207	1,945	915	642
Cigar leaf	Lb.	539	621	241	469
Perique and other leaf	Lb.	110	94	35	49
Total leaf tobacco	Lb.	257,248	315,269	91,487	141,247
Tobacco, stems, trimmings, etc..	Lb.	192	715	6	48
Vegetables:					
Beans, green (including snap).	Lb.	2,878	4,757	284	502
Beans, dried-					
Seed	Lb.	2,260	3,201	449	731
Other	Lb.	247,560	262,581	13,504	15,147
Onions	Lb.	33,383	34,657	1,246	1,635
Peas, green	Lb.	754	691	68	71
Peas, dried-					
Seed	Lb.	4,143	17,319	555	2,048
Other	Lb.	48,400	192,640	2,945	11,352
Peppers	Lb.	746	834	62	88
Potatoes, white	Lb.	64,585	150,550	1,845	4,500
Potatoes, fresh	Lb.	21,405	25,949	1,254	2,031
Other fresh vegetables		e/	e/	6,095	6,874
Vegetables, canned-					
Baked beans & pork and beans	Lb.	12,280	29,022	803	1,687
Tomatoes	Lb.	5,641	22,944	336	1,596
Other canned veg. and juices	Lb.	61,144	197,650	5,600	18,766
Misc. vegetable products:					
Cornstarch and corn flour	Lb.	197,392	117,723	6,729	5,685
Glucose, liquid (corn sirup) .	Lb.	9,445	8,748	497	462
Glucose, dry (grape sugar) ...	Lb.	7,875	7,719	910	442
Hops	Lb.	7,818	6,740	6,529	5,425
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc., crude	Lb.	2,006	2,543	772	1,073
Total principal agri. products .				1,257,281	2,000,943
Other agricultural products				54,680	90,573
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS				1,311,961	2,091,516
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES .				8,957,266	13,041,154

a/ Corrected to July 15, 1944. b/ Less than 500. c/ July-December.

d/ January-May. Not separately classified prior to January 1, 1944.

e/ Reported in value only.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Specified agricultural products,
January-May and May, 1943 and 1944 ^{a/}

Commodity exported	Unit	January-May		May	
		1943	1944	1943	1944
Pork, cured:		Thousands:	Thousands:	Thousands:	Thousands:
Bacon and sides	Lb.	61,122	75,323	9,972	33,037
Hams and shoulders	Lb.	56,504	61,471	18,523	8,565
Total pork, cured	Lb.	117,176	136,794	28,495	41,602
Lard, including neutral	Lb.	199,241	234,174	55,467	66,118
Grains and preparations:					
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	127	77	78	63
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	1,249	6,387	208	282
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	39	149	8	10
Rice-					
Paddy or rough	Lb.	51,045	19,508	7,403	0
Milled, including brown, etc..	Lb.	219,935	168,836	51,230	19,513
Flour, meal and polish	Lb.	307	170	3	37
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	15	41	0	13
Wheat-					
Grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	3,113	4,129	842	1,010
Flour, wholly of United States					
wheat (196 lb.)	Bbl.	2,423	3,102	435	504
Fruits:					
Fresh-					
Apples ^{b/}	Bu.	165	149	38	31
Pears	Lb.	2,262	347	22	6
Oranges and tangerines	Box	2,363	2,710	566	722
Grapefruit	Box	581	664	82	115
Grapes	Lb.	3,051	3,674	37	72
Dried-					
Apples	Lb.	7,664	6,053	3,871	3,988
Apricots	Lb.	4,585	337	1,651	8
Prunes	Lb.	56,452	52,730	9,811	17,803
Raisins	Lb.	63,279	121,660	11,022	38,879
Canned pears	Lb.	1,214	7,887	728	887
Tobacco, leaf:					
Bright flue-cured	Lb.	118,414	64,428	29,654	20,817
Dark-fired Kentucky and					
Tennessee	Lb.	4,820	4,950	1,322	981
Other leaf tobacco	Lb.	6,560	7,021	1,798	1,227
Total leaf tobacco	Lb.	129,794	76,399	32,774	23,025
Cotton, excluding linters (500 lb.):	Bale	335	303	78	59

^{a/} Corrected to July 15, 1944.

^{b/} Includes barrels, baskets, and boxes in terms of bushels.

IMPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average, 1932-33
to 1942-43, and monthly, July 1942 to date

Year and month	: Beef, : Cattle, : : dutiable : : : : 1,000 : : head :	: Beef, : canned : : including : : : : corned : : pounds :	: Cheese : : : : : : : : pounds :	: Casein : : or : : : : : : pounds :	: Hides : : and : : skins : : raw : : pounds :	: Wool, : excluding : : free for : : carpets : : pounds :
Monthly average -	8	2,599	4,660	90	17,629	1,019
1932-33.....	5	3,295	3,909	676	27,534	4,699
1933-34.....	20	5,791	4,037	149	17,651	2,289
1934-35.....	35	7,349	4,115	950	27,262	8,434
1935-36.....	36	6,677	5,474	951	27,264	15,118
1936-37.....	36	7,025	4,624	80	15,704	3,546
1937-38.....	56	6,721	4,556	47	23,373	5,497
1938-39.....	53	6,912	4,608	2,279	26,476	13,472
1939-40.....	57	5,206	1,859	3,034	39,506	39,400
1940-41.....	61	10,318	1,314	2,657	44,464	46,766
1941-42.....	66	6,352	2,559	435	38,385	107,701
1942-43.....	:	:	:	:	:	:
1942-43 Prel.	:	:	:	:	:	:
July.....	34	2,298	1,110	1,928	30,020	73,222
August.....	32	5,659	1,389	84	55,344	62,638
September.....	18	5,115	1,423	0	65,072	43,960
October.....	49	11,720	4,522	171	36,264	116,358
November.....	35	1,205	4,906	344	27,272	82,292
December.....	64	6,880	3,920	218	30,891	345,427
January.....	27	5,072	2,894	593	23,364	147,025
February.....	187	4,571	2,640	a/	32,589	135,818
March.....	115	214	4,923	570	31,831	57,880
April.....	127	8,843	1,684	781	36,742	78,005
May.....	80	21,500	619	123	47,053	79,975
June.....	26	3,148	673	404	44,087	69,811
1943-44 Prel.	:	:	:	:	:	:
July.....	11	15,568	897	50	28,164	55,303
August.....	10	18,320	1,730	0	20,087	71,300
September.....	13	11,335	1,692	1,340	22,769	70,647
October.....	9	11,410	984	19,054	32,812	69,474
November.....	15	5,540	4,529	1,796	20,307	51,569
December.....	11	a/	1,925	3,715	15,537	44,961
January.....	11	41	3,368	4,869	29,532	74,382
February.....	36	76	1,600	2,983	35,458	62,921
March.....	61	a/	735	6,192	28,134	57,545
April.....	65	220	910	3,718	17,718	51,309
May.....	44	202	683	2,132	25,749	44,274
	:	:	:	:	:	:

a/ Less than 500

Continued -

IMPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average, 1932-33
to 1942-43, and monthly, July 1942-to date - Continued

Year and month	Cotton, unmfd. (478-1b)	Jute and jute butts	Sisal and henequen	Flax	Manila or abaca	Hemp
	1,000 bales	2240-1b. tons	2240-1b. tons	2240-1b. tons	2240-1b. tons	2240-1b. tons
Monthly average -						
1932-33.....	11	3,117	13,830	257	2,098	26
1933-34.....	13	4,958	9,659	474	3,568	79
1934-35.....	10	4,111	6,178	305	3,315	50
1935-36.....	14	7,266	12,617	496	4,039	68
1936-37.....	27	8,103	9,945	574	3,350	80
1937-38.....	15	6,491	10,255	192	2,556	41
1938-39.....	18	3,142	8,697	290	2,720	48
1939-40.....	20	3,827	11,995	479	4,645	51
1940-41.....	37	4,642	10,930	202	5,867	56
1941-42.....	43	6,667	13,513	534	6,555	128
1942-43.....	22	9,103	14,731	499	102	128
1942-43 Prel.						
July.....	11	8,558	7,897	1,108	1	107
August.....	21	990	12,156	728	0	242
September.....	50	3,867	9,023	348	157	357
October.....	45	10,477	14,877	467	0	179
November.....	15	5,203	18,123	233	105	97
December.....	26	7,760	40,146	283	52	238
January.....	17	16,890	13,176	319	143	0
February.....	18	18,439	13,932	265	103	97
March.....	22	15,882	11,550	706	369	97
April.....	15	11,501	9,742	994	138	4
May.....	13	6,773	11,884	308	150	86
June.....	9	2,893	14,267	226	0	29
1943-44 Prel.						
July.....	8	903	17,891	363	250	1
August.....	7	1,011	14,466	420	0	0
September.....	31	594	17,883	199	166	0
October.....	19	48	11,834	350	129	0
November.....	26	2,751	24,910	80	164	0
December.....	52	2,777	14,785	110	57	0
January.....	21	7,304	15,362	52	0	23
February.....	26	7,285	11,109	211	182	19
March.....	12	9,771	20,467	109	55	a/
April.....	12	10,100	11,749	128	0	0
May.....	7	8,326	14,496	182	166	0

a/ Less than 1/2 ton

Continued -

IMPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average, 1932-33
to 1942-43, and monthly, July 1942 to date - Continued

Year and month	Flax-	Castor	Oils			
	seed	beans	Coconut	Tung	Oiticica	Palm
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
Monthly average-	: bushels	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds
1932-33	: 518	: 5,837	: 21,725	: 6,988	: a/	: 21,136
1933-34	: 1,492	: 9,486	: 29,425	: 12,176	: a/	: 20,705
1934-35	: 1,278	: 6,629	: 25,063	: 9,364	: a/	: 16,118
1935-36	: 1,282	: 11,890	: 29,141	: 12,491	: a/	: 27,227
1936-37	: 2,175	: 11,563	: 26,549	: 12,292	: 343	: 29,562
1937-38	: 1,488	: 11,860	: 28,731	: 10,799	: 273	: 31,102
1938-39	: 1,562	: 11,259	: 31,638	: 8,038	: 1,080	: 22,687
1939-40	: 1,101	: 16,371	: 26,630	: 8,298	: 1,467	: 20,515
1940-41	: 933	: 25,649	: 30,994	: 4,375	: 1,860	: 21,247
1941-42	: 1,936	: 32,545	: 21,548	: 3,025	: 1,938	: 20,102
1942-43	: 527	: 18,214	: 3,643	: 6	: 26	: 3,725
1942-43 Prel.	:	:	:	:	:	:
July	: 1,349	: 17,919	: b/	: 0	: 0	: 2,832
August	: 832	: 10,259	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 2,670
September	: 333	: 8,147	: 3,137	: 0	: 0	: 2,268
October	: 96	: 26,942	: 100	: 0	: 0	: 0
November	: 270	: 5,422	: 10,246	: 0	: 0	: 3,003
December	: 1,381	: 13,328	: 8	: b/	: 5	: 3,493
January	: 134	: 20,700	: 162	: 0	: 306	: 3,765
February	: 462	: 22,360	: 8,107	: 0	: 0	: 16,629
March	: 350	: 37,063	: 7,560	: 0	: 0	: 0
April	: 131	: 28,567	: 5,829	: 0	: 0	: 5,503
May	: 841	: 13,324	: 4,287	: 2	: 0	: 4,537
June	: 150	: 14,538	: 4,280	: 66	: 0	: 0
1943-44 Prel.	:	:	:	:	:	:
July	: 1,226	: 36,367	: 2,708	: 0	: 55	: 5,530
August	: 929	: 20,161	: 9,838	: 0	: 737	: 5,352
September	: 1,737	: 30,571	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 2,726
October	: 1,878	: 34,155	: 0	: 0	: 477	: 7,478
November	: 2,066	: 21,564	: 34	: 0	: 67	: 2,541
December	: 720	: 37,033	: 162	: 0	: 0	: 5,494
January	: 842	: 17,531	: 0	: 3	: 71	: 4,740
February	: 796	: 28,465	: 7,371	: 0	: 221	: 2,552
March	: 1,425	: 49,508	: 17,508	: 0	: 142	: 8,767
April	: 2,198	: 26,222	: 2,611	: 1,516	: 0	: 7,297
May	: 2,368	: 19,066	: 2,277	: 0	: 67	: 4,184
	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:

a/ Not separately classified prior to 1936. b/ Less than 500.

Continued -

IMPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average 1932-33
to 1942-43, and monthly, July 1942 to date - Continued

Year and month	Sugar (2,000- pound)	Molasses		Tobacco, unmfd.	Cocoa or cacao beans	Coffee
		Edible	Not for human consump- tion			
Monthly average-	1,000 tons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1932-33	246	900	11,221	4,962	39,702	121,513
1933-34	235	1,518	16,280	4,649	38,819	133,176
1934-35	281	728	20,192	4,856	44,923	129,336
1935-36	270	1,172	16,265	5,658	47,580	154,428
1936-37	247	1,610	25,942	5,776	56,912	146,734
1937-38	234	866	18,109	5,668	37,187	144,511
1938-39	214	669	14,800	6,340	53,666	163,771
1939-40	279	1,194	20,004	6,728	46,433	170,314
1940-41	293	977	27,613	6,487	74,261	211,218
1941-42	228	1,007	27,166	5,914	30,844	146,710
1942-43	188	52	11,998	6,784	34,777	150,070
1942-43 Prel.						
July	153	49	17,430	6,217	13,919	146,941
August	133	25	17,884	5,424	9,369	105,667
September	106	80	10,592	9,468	10,436	91,602
October	106	97	7,303	6,219	19,384	133,271
November	116	136	11,503	4,823	8,443	59,533
December	187	5	19,975	6,024	63,125	171,239
January	177	32	10,597	7,325	42,121	144,968
February	211	117	10,351	6,476	28,038	137,822
March	260	31	19,196	8,688	48,975	206,366
April	202	9	5,535	11,281	50,609	204,540
May	258	14	7,242	5,279	69,493	208,445
June	348	31	6,365	4,184	53,412	190,441
1943-44 Prel.						
July	445	51	7,993	4,735	39,638	221,472
August	282	92	10,708	4,522	66,021	227,668
September	271	94	15,441	4,822	81,911	233,734
October	378	129	19,682	4,963	32,476	183,428
November	263	463	21,450	5,383	20,370	133,607
December	269	522	16,824	4,479	41,579	106,886
January	215	392	16,742	20,756	33,382	209,311
February	233	461	28,328	4,159	49,213	160,031
March	277	1,221	35,412	3,968	62,523	341,010
April	420	4,250	34,203	4,248	83,754	166,838
May	431	25	38,014	4,513	32,883	343,311

**IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,
July-May 1942-43 and 1943-44**

Commodity imported	Unit:	July-May		a/	
<u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>		Quantity		Value	
		1942-43	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
<u>Animals, live:</u>		<u>Thousands:</u>	<u>Thousands:</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Cattle, dutiable (by weight)-					
Less than 200 pounds, each ..	No. :	30 :	6 :	458 :	68
200 pounds to 700 pounds, each	No. :	599 :	230 :	12,984 :	7,646
700 pounds or more, each-					
Cows for dairy purposes ...	No. :	25 :	31 :	2,902 :	4,341
Other cattle	No. :	113 :	19 :	5,258 :	1,218
Total cattle, dutiable ..	No. :	767 :	286 :	21,602 :	13,273
Cattle, free (for breeding) ...	No. :	19 :	19 :	2,996 :	3,285
Hogs (except for breeding)	Lb. :	31 :	9 :	5 :	2
Horses	No. :	8 :	10 :	856 :	1,037
<u>Dairy products:</u>					
Butter	Lb. :	7,467 :	3,678 :	1,365 :	900
Casein or lactarene	Lb. :	4,812 :	45,850 :	821 :	4,431
<u>Cheese-</u>					
Swiss	Lb. :	346 :	1,692 :	78 :	345
Cheddar	Lb. :	6,859 :	78 :	1,360 :	21
Other cheese	Lb. :	22,824 :	17,283 :	3,772 :	3,319
Total cheese	Lb. :	30,029 :	19,053 :	5,210 :	3,685
Cream	Gal.:	1 :	b/ :	1 :	1
<u>Milk-</u>					
Condensed and evaporated	Lb. :	55 :	64 :	7 :	5
Dried and malted	Lb. :	79 :	23 :	17 :	6
Whole, skimmed, and buttermilk:	Gal.:	10 :	109 :	1 :	3
<u>Eggs and egg products:</u>					
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.:	572 :	262 :	188 :	121
Eggs, whole, dried	Lb. :	9 :	1 :	5 :	1
Egg yolks, dried	Lb. :	280 :	b/ :	116 :	b/
Egg albumen, dried	Lb. :	48 :	1 :	27 :	1
Eggs, whole, frozen, etc.	Lb. :	b/ :	0 :	b/ :	0
Egg yolks, frozen, etc.	Lb. :	42 :	0 :	10 :	0
Egg albumen, frozen, etc.	Lb. :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prep.	Lb. :	733 :	1,994 :	2,329 :	3,888
Feathers, crude	Lb. :	876 :	791 :	850 :	665
Hides and skins, agricultural g/.	Lb. :	417,090 :	276,268 :	69,965 :	53,805
<u>Meats and meat products:</u>					
<u>Beef and veal-</u>					
Fresh or frozen	Lb. :	3,932 :	1,356 :	408 :	435
Pickled or cured	Lb. :	5,231 :	4,832 :	600 :	872
Canned, including corned	Lb. :	73,078 :	62,713 :	12,140 :	11,051
Mutton and lamb, fresh or frozen	Lb. :	606 :	532 :	40 :	65

Continued -

**IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,
July-May 1942-43 and 1943-44 - Continued**

Commodity imported <u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit:	July-May		a/	
		Quantity		Value	
		1942-43	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS-Con:				1,000	1,000
Meats and meat products, Con:		<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Pork-					
Fresh and frozen	Lb.	15	24	3	8
Hams, shoulders, and bacon ..	Lb.	1,461	1,089	507	332
Other pickled or salted	Lb.	1,612	1,844	417	322
Poultry and game	Lb.	1,512	6,088	351	1,682
Other meats-					
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	1,322	503	255	155
Canned, prepared, or preserved	Lb.	8,165	1,524	1,512	370
Total meats	Lb.	96,934	80,505	16,233	15,292
Sausage casings	Lb.	14,968	14,201	6,325	7,048
Tallow	Lb.	53,688	50,169	3,451	3,656
Wool, unmanufactured, excluding free in bond for carpets, etc..	Lb.	1,221,607	653,686	363,967	211,413
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Fibers, unmanufactured:					
Cotton and linters- (478 lb.)					
Cotton	Bale	177	148	20,040	14,767
Linters	Bale	75	71	1,812	1,476
Other supp. fibers- (2,240 lb.)					
Flax	Ton	6	2	3,979	1,479
Hemp	Ton	2	b/	792	14
Jute and jute butts	Ton	106	51	15,952	8,474
Fruits:					
Apples, green or ripe	Bu.	529	131	1,150	363
Berries, natural or in brine ..	Lb.	4,933	13,615	559	2,422
Currants	Lb.	205	b/	15	b/
Dates	Lb.	3,262	647	172	40
Figs	Lb.	61	b/	8	b/
Grapes	Cu.ft	111	55	118	63
Limes	Lb.	2,945	4,468	100	172
Olives, in brine	Gal.	6,623	7,939	5,699	8,078
Pears, green, ripe, or in brine	Lb.	2,556	11,098	119	641
Pineapples-					
Fresh, in crates	Crate	487	704	781	1,582
Fresh, in bulk	No.	3,086	4,646	180	486
Prepared or preserved	Lb.	23,957	31,066	2,140	4,210
Raisins	Lb.	85	43	11	5
Grains and grain products:					
Barley, grain	Bu.	19,146	37,029	12,889	28,892
Barley malt	Lb.	21,301	19,986	634	704

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,
July-May 1942-43 and 1943-44 - Continued

Commodity imported <u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit:	July-May		a/	
		Quantity		Value	
		1942-43	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Grains and grain products, Cont:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Corn and corn meal-					
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	413	157	542	317
Corn meal	Lb.	881	283	28	7
Corn, including corn meal in					
terms of grain	Bu.	431	163	570	324
Oats and oatmeal-					
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	46,739	65,347	20,792	47,357
Oatmeal	Lb.	74	1,396	2	54
Oats, including oatmeal in					
terms of grain	Bu.	46,743	65,424	20,794	47,411
Rice-					
Uncleaned and paddy	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Cleaned or milled	Lb.	8,402	2,821	511	159
Patna	Lb.	9	0	b/	0
Broken	Lb.	332	1,839	6	90
Flour, meal, polish, and bran.	Lb.	9	476	b/	4
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	1,311	6,809	794	7,296
Wheat and wheat flour-					
Wheat, grain- (60 lb.)					
For domestic use-					
Unfit for human consumption	Bu.	150	189	98	188
Other wheat grain	Bu.	10	127,721	14	166,634
For milling in bond & export-					
To Cuba	Bu.	2,507	1,727	2,078	1,658
To other countries	Bu.	4,218	8,525	3,201	10,349
Total wheat, grain	Bu.	6,885	138,162	5,391	178,829
Wheat flour- (196 lb.)					
For domestic use	Bbl.	18	31	82	187
For mfr. in bond and export .	Bbl.	1	0	1	0
Total wheat flour	Bbl.	19	31	83	187
Wheat, including flour in					
terms of grain	Bu.	6,976	138,308	5,474	179,016
Feeds and fodders:					
Beet pulp, dried ... (2,240 lb.)	Ton	10	b/	328	b/
Bran, shorts, etc.- (2,000 lb.)					
Of direct importation	Ton	130	66	3,918	2,303
Withdrawn bonded mills	Ton	60	86	1,359	1,913
Total bran, shorts, etc. ...	Ton	190	152	5,277	4,216
Hay (2,000 lb.)	Ton	37	354	478	5,025

Continued -

**IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,
July-May 1942-43 and 1943-44 - Continued**

Commodity imported <u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit:	July-May ^{a/}			
		Quantity		Value	
		1942-43	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Feeds and fodders, Continued:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Oil cake and oil-cake meal-					
Coconut or copra	Lb.	2,129	0	27	0
Cottonseed	Lb.	67,793	179,103	1,018	3,388
Linseed	Lb.	525	2,986	7	50
Soybean	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Other oil cake and meal	Lb.	27,050	52,636	482	1,111
Total oil cake and meal ...	Lb.	97,497	234,725	1,534	4,549
Hops	Lb.	147	64	68	44
Nuts and preparations		d/	d/	5,130	12,209
Oils, vegetable, expressed:					
Carnauba wax	Lb.	9,723	18,397	5,886	11,424
Coconut oil	Lb.	39,437	42,509	2,321	2,509
Corn oil	Lb.	767	827	40	53
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	12,933	4,272	1,055	390
Linseed oil	Lb.	44,470	70,489	3,474	7,295
Oiticica oil	Lb.	311	1,837	65	380
Olive oil-					
Edible	Lb.	6,181	959	1,559	198
Inedible	Lb.	815	128	157	33
Palm-kernel oil	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Palm oil	Lb.	44,700	56,660	2,779	2,966
Peanut oil	Lb.	45	7	4	1
Perilla oil	Lb.	603	0	56	0
Rapeseed oil	Gal.	3,916	4,406	2,426	1,453
Soybean oil	Lb.	0	b/	0	b/
Sunflower oil	Lb.	71,011	12,250	5,762	1,142
Tung oil	Lb.	2	1,519	1	486
Oilseeds:					
Babassu nuts and kernels	Lb.	24,990	14,576	1,342	769
Castor beans	Lb.	204,032	320,641	6,648	11,021
Copra	Lb.	210,159	163,312	7,704	5,649
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	6,180	16,185	11,467	40,715
Palm nuts and kernels	Lb.	979	6,124	37	196
Poppyseed	Lb.	966	249	98	66
Rapeseed	Lb.	233	2,577	5	265
Sesame seed	Lb.	4,984	4,800	291	278
Soybeans	Lb.	18	16	1	1
Seeds, except oil seeds		d/	d/	2,163	3,341
Spices (supplementary)	Lb.	12,359	12,278	2,317	2,147

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,
July-May 1942-43 and 1943-44 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July-May			
		Quantity		Value	
		1942-43	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Sugar and molasses:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Sugar, excluding beet(2,000 lb.)	Ton	1,909	3,483	110,294	191,270
Molasses-					
Unfit for human consumption	Gal.	137,609	244,797	23,521	43,615
Other molasses and sugar sirup	Gal.	594	7,700	202	3,688
Total molasses	Gal.	138,203	252,497	23,723	47,303
Tobacco, unmanufactured:					
Leaf for cigar wrappers	Lb.	2,835	2,054	4,972	3,961
Cigar leaf (filler)-					
Unstemmed	Lb.	4,270	4,112	2,775	3,258
Stemmed	Lb.	16,593	14,501	11,341	13,345
Cigarette leaf, unstemmed	Lb.	46,433	39,925	20,405	24,135
Total tobacco leaf, unmd.	Lb.	70,131	60,592	39,493	44,699
Scrap tobacco	Lb.	6,663	5,308	1,925	2,392
Stems, not cut, etc.	Lb.	435	648	2	2
Vegetables and preparations:					
Beans-					
Dried	Lb.	1,965	11,931	90	1,423
Green or unripe	Lb.	218	4,861	24	198
Chickpeas or garbanzos, dried	Lb.	30,041	151,347	1,404	5,734
Garlic	Lb.	2,542	9,277	142	708
Lentils and lupines	Lb.	6,681	1,921	263	105
Onions	Lb.	12,491	7,610	295	280
Peas, except cowpeas-					
Dried	Lb.	1,466	3,654	54	135
Green or unripe	Lb.	14,030	15,244	746	966
Potatoes, white	Lb.	66,152	70,567	1,423	1,627
Tapioca, crude, flour, and prep.	Lb.	4,059	75,881	125	3,827
Tomatoes, fresh	Lb.	167,801	169,111	6,616	10,695
Turnips and rutabagas	Lb.	164,065	186,559	2,096	2,750
Vegetables, canned-					
Mushrooms	Lb.	b/	b/	b/	b/
Peas	Lb.	20	22	2	1
Tomatoes	Lb.	3,107	1	130	b/
Argols, tartar, & wine lees, crude	Lb.	3,284	5,929	694	748
Wines	Gal.	1,550	7,931	3,717	17,457
Total principal supplementary					
agricultural products				855,377	1,081,827
Other supplementary agricultural:				32,488	69,191
Total supplementary					
agricultural products				887,865	1,151,018

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,
July-May 1942-43 and 1943-44 - Continued

Commodity imported <u>COMPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit:	July-May		a/	
		Quantity		Value	
		1942-43	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
Silk, raw	Lb.	b/	0	b/	0
Wool, unmanufactured, free in bond for carpets, etc.	Lb.	34,445	33,594	8,893	7,991
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Bananas	Bunch	18,940	25,638	11,568	15,720
Coffee (except into Puerto Rico) .	Lb.	1,610,560	2,325,687	199,510	289,594
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	363,911	543,750	26,204	37,135
Tea	Lb.	43,506	84,845	15,420	27,702
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc. (comp.)		d/	d/	7,521	11,546
Oils, essential and dist. (comp.)		d/	d/	4,911	6,117
Spices, (complementary)	Lb.	20,247	24,055	6,895	9,075
<u>Fibers, unmanufactured: (2,240 lb.)</u>					
Grin vegetal	Ton	1	1	76	110
Istle and Tampico	Ton	16	12	2,032	1,519
Kapok	Ton	b/	b/	122	42
Manila or abaca	Ton	1	1	241	249
New Zealand fiber	Ton	0	0	0	0
Sisal and henequen	Ton	153	175	21,057	26,554
Other comp. vegetable fibers ...	Ton	7	14	1,029	2,704
Total comp. vegetable fibers .	Ton	188	203	24,557	31,178
<u>Rubber and allied gums:</u>					
Rubber, crude-					
Guayule	Lb.	15,101	15,347	2,604	3,413
Milk of, or latex	Lb.	10,136	3,365	2,719	1,043
Other rubber, crude	Lb.	106,964	128,221	27,388	39,598
Total rubber, crude	Lb.	132,201	146,933	32,711	44,054
Allied gums-					
Gutta balata	Lb.	3,227	1,575	1,018	494
Jelutong or pontianak	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Gutta percha and other guttas.	Lb.	153	0	53	0
Total allied gums	Lb.	3,380	1,575	1,071	494
Total principal complementary agricultural products				339,261	480,606
Other complementary agricultural .				930	3,048
Total complementary				340,191	483,654
Total supplementary				887,865	1,151,018
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS				1,228,056	1,634,672
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES ...				2,716,595	3,474,850

a/ Corrected to July 15, 1944. b/ Less than 500.

c/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins," reported in pieces, only.

d/ Reported in value only.

**IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Specified agricultural products,
January-May and May, 1943 and 1944 a/**

Commodity imported	Unit	January-May		May	
		1943	1944	1943	1944
Animals, live:		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Cattle, dutiable (by weight)-					
Less than 200 pounds, each	No.	10	3	2	1
200 pounds to 700 pounds, each.	No.	442	189	67	39
700 pounds or more, each-					
Cows for dairy purposes	No.	13	14	4	4
Other cattle (dutiable)	No.	70	11	7	b/
Total cattle (dutiable) ...	No.	535	217	80	44
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	9	7	3	2
Hogs, (except for breeding)	Lb.	6	1	4	b/
Butter	Lb.	1,176	1,711	43	12
Cheese:					
Swiss	Lb.	295	987	51	19
Cheddar	Lb.	28	43	b/	6
Other cheese	Lb.	12,437	6,275	568	658
Total cheese	Lb.	12,760	7,305	619	683
Eggs and egg products, dried	Lb.	122	b/	3	b/
Eggs and egg products, frozen, etc.	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Meats:					
Beef and veal, fresh or frozen ..	Lb.	1,609	717	304	208
Beef, canned, including corned ..	Lb.	40,200	540	21,500	202
Pork, fresh and frozen	Lb.	9	4	1	0
Hams, shoulders and bacon	Lb.	1,032	22	201	b/
Tallow	Lb.	22,951	35,317	3,638	15,597
Wool, unmanufactured c/	Lb.	597,710	290,432	79,975	44,274
Grains:					
Corn	Bu.	79	81	14	11
Oats	Bu.	37,781	36,426	12,625	17,012
Rye	Bu.	1,127	6,039	1,045	1,161
Wheat d/	Bu.	52	79,820	10	14,639
Barley malt	Lb.	15,703	2,316	7,936	187
Oilseeds:					
Copra	Lb.	141,976	77,651	3,657	23,798
Flaxseed	Bu.	1,918	7,629	841	2,368
Oils, vegetable:					
Coconut oil	Lb.	25,945	29,768	4,287	2,277
Palm oil	Lb.	30,435	27,540	4,537	4,184
Perilla oil	Lb.	393	0	93	0
Tung oil	Lb.	2	1,519	2	0
Sugar, excluding beet . (2,000 lb.)	Ton	1,108	1,575	258	431
Molasses	Gal.	53,125	159,048	7,256	38,039

a/ Corrected to July 15. b/ Less than 500. c/ Excludes wool imported free for use in carpets, etc. d/ Excludes wheat for milling in bond and export.

